

*Report of the Committee on the  
Drug Market*  
REPORT

4940

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DRUG MARKET.

Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Third Session  
of its Sixteenth Annual Meeting, held in Philadelphia Sept. 9, 1868, by

DANIEL C. ROBBINS, of New York,

*Chairman of the Committee.*



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*In relation to this Report, the Association has passed the following Resolutions :*

*Resolved*, That in accepting the valuable and interesting report of the Committee on the Drug Market, this Association does not endorse that portion of the report referring to the inutility of the law requiring the examination of foreign drugs before entry at the Custom Houses (a law intimately connected with the origin of this body); believing that, however imperfect the law may be, its comparative fruitlessness has mainly arisen from the inability and unfitness of the agents appointed to execute its provisions.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Association that the present high tariff on the importation of drugs is detrimental to the interests of this Association, without yielding a corresponding revenue, if revenue at all; and that, therefore, the Committee on the Drug Market be instructed to embrace the subject of the present tariff in the report of that Committee to the next annual meeting, to the end that the influences of this Association may be wisely directed in this matter.

3. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee are hereby requested to have the reports on the Legal Aspects of Pharmacy, and on the Drug Market, printed in larger editions than the volume of the Proceedings, and that the extra copies of the former be furnished to the libraries of the several State Legislatures, to the Governors of the several States, and the leading Judges of the Courts; and that the latter be placed at the disposal of the Committee on the Drug Market for the current year.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DRUG MARKET,

(For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868.)

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The American Pharmaceutical Association, at its last annual meeting held in New York, in September, 1867, selected five persons from five different commercial cities, as a Committee on the Drug Market; and we have to report that it has appeared to us that the selection of a committee of persons engaged in the active prosecution of business in different and distinct localities, did not imply that much concert of action or consultation among the individual members was expected, but more especially a general observation of the current of business from year to year, with such practical suggestions as the course of trade throughout the country might demand, for the promotion and elevation of the profession of the Pharmacist and the pursuit of the Druggist—in brief, our work as a Committee has been assumed to be statistical and suggestive, and we have concluded that the best interests of this Association would be promoted by placing all the individual members of the Committee, as far as possible, in an independent position, in order that personal observation and responsibility might be secured with more candid expressions of opinion upon all matters of interest to each and to the Association as the result of the experience of the passing year for each particular district, while the Chair, which was accorded to New York in courtesy by the Association at its last meeting, will report for the city of New York in particular, and for the trade in general.

## 1. THE SCOPE OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Our predecessors, in their report for the fiscal year which terminated June 30th, 1867, in undertaking their duties, express some embarrassment, because, unlike all the other Standing Committees, who have specified duties assigned them, no mention whatever is made of the duties of the Committee on the Drug Market, and they say that, in the absence of instructions,





they have concluded to take cognizance chiefly of products pertaining to Pharmacy, and eschew notice of collateral matters in the general drug trade, such as paints, dye stuffs, etc., etc. It appears to us that the condition of the drug business, in our country in particular, and in almost all countries, is so undefined, so elementary, that any attempt at this time to comprise the business within specified limits, or to draw a line of separation, including articles pertaining solely to Pharmacy in a class, will prove a failure. We have a striking example of this in the tabular schedule of imports, etc., as presented by the various members of this Committee in connection with their report. Baltimore and Philadelphia made returns for the year 1866 only, and New York and Boston for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867. All these four schedules have various discrepancies, and in no one of them is any rule of selection of articles apparent. Tried by the standard of the British and American Pharmacopœias, the Philadelphia list, which is the best selected and best arranged, has (3) three per cent. of articles in it not recognized as officinal, and the Baltimore list has (33) thirty-three per cent.; while New York includes in hers (35) thirty-five per cent., and Boston (59) fifty-nine per cent. of various articles not recognized in any of our Pharmacopœias. It will be noted that Philadelphia adheres very closely to her own "Wood and Bache," while the standard of the other commercial cities of the Union is a less determined one.

The drug business is the most undefined of any. There is no definition of the word Drug that will meet with general acceptance. This term implied originally any dry substance, but it has come to include in the trade all crude products of nature of all kinds that are of value for the purpose of medicine, or for use in the prosecution of the various arts. It is said the term Drug applies especially to *all* commodities that are slow of sale, and for which there is little demand in the market. All the spices are drugs; common pepper was a drug until it came into general use, when it was classed, in commercial lists and in tariffs for revenue, among the spices as a particular variety.

Pharmacy is also an undefined term, at least there is no definition for it that is universally accepted. It is said to be the art of preparing, preserving and compounding substances for the purposes of

*medicine*, as also to be the art of an apothecary, which last is an English word with a different significance in Great Britain to any we attach to it in America. In England the licensed apothecary is a small shop-keeper or dealer in drugs and druggists' articles, and a chemist and pharmacist, within the necessities of his business, and as a special requirement, before he can proclaim himself an apothecary, he must receive a license, as a person competent to prescribe medicines and practice surgery to a limited extent; while in our country the apothecary is understood to be only a retail dealer in drugs, and not of necessity a chemist or a pharmacist, and as a rule the practice of medicine and surgery among the poorer classes, which fills so important a place in English society, and which is encouraged to a considerable extent by the medical profession of that country, is discouraged with us and rarely pursued in connection with business—a difference of usage in the two countries that has a very important influence in checking the trade in secret remedies, which will be discussed hereafter. There is in our country an increasing disposition to drop the word apothecary, or use it only in connection with the dealer's shop, and employ the word pharmacy as a comprehensive term for all the knowledge and art of all preparations and combinations of articles pertaining to the drug business. The two words, "druggist and pharmacist," will probably come into general use in time, the one as the most fitting term for all dealers in drugs and druggists' articles, and the other as the only word, unless we invent some new one, that can include a knowledge of combination of all kinds, chemical, and what we call compatible combination, for the want of a more precise term, the first implying a knowledge of the laws of chemical affinity, and the last, a knowledge of those controlling forces which crude material substances exert over each other in determining combinations. A good chemist may not understand pharmacy, but an accomplished pharmacist must understand chemistry, and hence, while we cannot define pharmacy as we can chemistry, we must accord it a superior position, from the fact that the greater includes the less. And we may add that any limitation of pharmacy, as an art or science, to medicinal agents solely, is unwise. The lean and half-starved apothecary of Shakspeare's time was



devoted to curatives, to medicinal agents, and we know the estimation in which he stood was as inferior to that of the druggist and pharmacist of to-day, as that Alchemy of old was in usefulness and in general estimation to modern chemistry.

Medical men, men of professional education, are largely represented with us in business pursuits, and this class of persons, whose regard for professional limitations is well known, frequently express their regret that the drug business is so universal, and they think that the dignity of both, and especially of pharmacy, would be promoted by confining it to medicinal purposes, which, however, is an error, for pharmacy, restricted to medicinal agents, to specifics, would naturally tend toward that empiricism which the medical profession abhors. The empiric and his cure were always in company, and the most empirical of all the systems or schools, as they are called, of medical practice are those which profess to have some unfailing law or means of cure; the lowest conception of medication, as an art or science, is that ancient one, which contented itself with specifics, with the cure of diseases; for the race has a deal more interest in whatever promotes life, and health, and all proper development, than in all the specifics ever employed. Pharmacy is considered to be a profession, a science, and it is charged that regard for utility, material consideration and want of respect for professional attainments, distinguish our time from all the past; but this is only true in part. There is in our country a want of respect for most of the professions, because they are not properly filled, and our time is not so remarkable for its devotion to material interest as for its superior knowledge of material forces, for its inventions, its many mechanical appliances, and the wonder should be, not that we are so much, but that we are not entirely, absorbed with all these recent revelations of force and skill, *these gifts*, which are the treasured toys that came but yesterday, of our Father's bounty. All the best tendencies of our time, in contrast with the past, are in favor of the physician and the pharmacist. The humane spirit of modern Christian teaching takes regard of life in all its various forms, as a sacred obligation:—"Consider the lilies," "Not a sparrow falls," "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these," etc.—while,

from the stand-point of older civilizations, we know that the truth and sense of the Spartan estimate—"A puny life is scarcely worth preserving,"—and the wisdom of the old Hebrew regulation, which exiled the infirm and incurable from the healthy and vigorous, can hardly be questioned.

There are two sides to every question, and two forces in every thing, and this exaltation of the *medicinal* in our business, as opposed to the *technical*, deserves the highest regard, for it is the outgrowth of the Christ-like civilization of our age. But we must remember that it is not good for us to be forever in the chamber of suffering, or always attendant on death; no constitution can endure it and no pursuit can stand it; we *must* renovate ourselves, *must* fill our empty shelves; the apothecaries in our cities *must* go out anew into life and catch the beat of its pulse forever renewed, and fill themselves (their empty shelves) with all the light of the day, take a look at the ocean of life and feel the breath of its sea.

What we most want is a juster estimate of ourselves, of our resources, of our obligations; and the true policy of the druggist and pharmacist is, to make his pursuit or his profession as useful as possible in all ways. We do not want less range, but more education, more character, because in our pursuit, more than in any other, there is a demand for character in the individual, for quality in the article, and for a better standard of morals in trade, than the current one—"The more ignorant the public can be kept, the better opportunity there will be for profit, for deception." The druggist store everywhere, and especially wherever connected with or recognized by some respectable organization like ours, should be a place for public advice, for correct information about all articles in daily use, and care should be taken to reverse the current opinion—that we are in the habit of making exorbitant charges for all the common necessities of life.

## 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IN THE DRUG MARKET.

We have in the drug trade, as it is conducted in the United States, a greater variety of articles than in any other business, and yet there is no recognized plan of classification of com-



modities that we know of. When we consider that classification in scientific pursuits is what organization is in business industry, the very first step to be taken on the way of progress, we can estimate the importance of this subject. The most usual of all plans of classification is a simple alphabetical arrangement of articles; and it may be said that the merit of any plan of classification or organization consists in the utmost simplicity, with some particular purpose in view. We have an alphabetical list of scientific terms in use in our dispensatories, as "acacia, camphora, guaiacum," etc., which all our best Pharmacists recommend for Druggists' catalogues, to avoid the custom, or impropriety, in a professional point of view, of placing a pure gum, a vegetable principle and a resin within a single heading, under the usual classification of gum; but the list of the *Materia Medica* is limited, and generic or scientific terms will answer very well in the apothecaries' shops and in scientific treatises, although they are quite inadequate for all the needs of business. Our English language is ill adapted for alphabetical classification, as it is mainly derived from two sources—the sources of the German and French tongues, the first of which, in usual speech, places the adjective or qualifying word before the substantive noun, while the last follows the Latin usage of giving the substantive the precedence; and we follow both by turns when we say "gum arabic, oil of peppermint, senna leaves, olive oil, balsam of Peru," etc. In taking up an English or American commercial list, one never knows whether to refer to the substantive or adjective word, and there is in almost all of these more or less want of arrangement, mingled with a blending of different parts of speech and of English and Latin headings.

From the fact that our list of scientific terms is inadequate for commercial purposes, for the Drug business, as it is conducted in our country, we should take care to cultivate and give shape and preference to our own Anglo-Saxon tongue, which is specially the language of commerce, and which is to be, as we believe, the universal speech. We should use seed for semen, leaves for folia, etc.; and in any alphabetical arrangement the substantive word should have precedence, as this plan brings together, in crude products, all the roots, barks, leaves, flowers,



gums, balsams, oils, etc., beside being equally useful in arranging chemical preparations and manufactured articles under proper headings. Our Washington statisticians and Custom House officials assure us that they have more trouble with drugs, in arranging their statistical tables, than with all other goods. Our American tariff list is of course the government guide and basis of statistics, and it is a perfect jumble, in so far as the drug business is concerned, of the most obsolete and most common terms in almost every possible connection, with repetitions of the same article under various and some curious names. Our tabular schedules of imports and exports of Drugs and Druggists' articles will never be as valuable and reliable as they should be, until we can, in some way, secure in our government offices a better classification of commodities. Quillaya bark, of which it appears five dollars' worth was imported in 1866, is accorded a full line in our statistics, while gums arabic, gedda, myrrh and senegal are all comprised in one, with other inconsistencies not necessary to mention.

For the reason of the precedence of the substantive word in common speech, the French language is very superior to either the English or German as a medium of classification, and when we add to this advantage that remarkable mind which has planned a universal system of weights, of measures and of coinage, we may look to the French as the only people who have as yet successfully classified the commodities of business. The French, in their tariffs and statistical tables, divide all materials of all kinds into two great classes. First, the products of nature or crudes; and second, the products of art or fabrications. All the crude products of nature are subdivided into three classes, upon the basis of the three kingdoms of nature, as animal, vegetable and mineral materials. Our business is represented under fabrications or products of art, in two divisions, called chemical products and manufactured articles, and these are in turn subdivided and properly classed. In animal substances they have a class of materials that are proper for medicine and for perfumery, and in vegetable materials there is a class called medicinal specialties and another for dyes, tannins, etc. Almost all Drugs are vegetable substances, and there is a very

interesting French heading called "sucs or juices," which follows roots, barks, leaves, flowers, seeds, etc. This list of sucs or juices includes, first, all the pure gums by themselves, followed by the indigenous resins, and these, by the exotic resins, which are followed by the balsams, among which are included the liquid resins, without reference to benzoic or cinnamic acids. Fixed oils follow the balsams, and next in turn aromatic oils or essences, and the list closes with what are called specialties: camphor, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, manna, aloes, opium and all other dried vegetable sucs or juices.

The superiority of the French language over ours as a medium of classification will be recognized, when we consider the fact that in our familiar English speech we use the single word "gum" as a general term for most vegetable secretions, as "gum arabic, gum camphor, gum guaiac, gum opium," etc. For commercial statistics for government purposes there is no classification of commodities as good as the French, because theirs is the only one that will admit of universal application, and we propose to submit our tabular schedules of imports and exports in accordance with the same, for the reason that this plan divides, very properly, all crude substances—all the products of nature—from chemical preparations and manufactured articles—products of art—in regard to which we have, by this classification of the tariff in the Revenue Department, ascertained important facts. We hope this arrangement will be approved.

We may add, the tendency in Europe in the drug trade is towards a more general use of scientific terms, because they are more definite and they constitute a common language among different nations; but we have not been able to find a single commercial list, in all our European correspondence, that is arranged on any well-defined plan. Messrs. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, in Saxony, publish one of the best mercantile catalogues on the Continent, in which they use scientific terms for all crude Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, which are arranged separately in two divisions; while *Homœopathic Medicines, specialties, druggists' implements of all kinds and toilet and miscellaneous articles* are quoted in German. Our English language has but few fixed rules, and for this reason it



is more capable of enlargement than any other; and in consideration of the fact that, in time, it is surely to be the language of all the American continent, and that scientific terms are the only definite ones, we should encourage the use of these, under English forms, in business transactions, to the exclusion of all fancy names, as *sanguinaria* in place of blood-root, etc.; and we should bear in mind that there can be no *permanent* or *perfect* plan of classification that does not recognize nature as a basis; and in any alphabetical arrangement of articles we should always give precedence to substantive words.

#### TRADE—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have been unable to obtain any authorized statistics of the imports and exports for the past fiscal year, for the reason that there are some one hundred and twenty custom houses within our Union, and full returns cannot be received from all of these before the 1st of October or November, which will be in time for publication, when we hope to be able to furnish them as desired.

Through favor of the Director of the Statistical Bureau, at Washington, we have been furnished with full reports of all the imports for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867, which we have arranged for publication in schedules, giving the quantity, value, rate of duty of each article, as also the revenue received by the government. We are assured, in the Statistical Department at Washington, that a better classification of all commodities, and especially of drugs, is much wanted, and this matter should be attended to at the very first opportunity that may present itself, for that revision of the list of the tariff which is much needed. The government statistics show that all imported drugs, &c., pay the enormous average duty of over forty per cent.

The average tax on all crude drugs is thirty-five per cent., chemical products of all kinds pay thirty-four ( $\frac{4}{11}$ ) per cent., and druggists' manufactured articles, seventy-five ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent. In all Europe the custom tax on the same crudes does not exceed an average of two and one-half per cent. In Great Britain every thing is free except a few table luxuries, in France the average tax is very general, but does not exceed two and one-half per

cent., and in the States of the German "Zollverein" it is less than two per cent. Under these circumstances trade in drugs, etc., with foreign States, to any large extent, cannot be expected.

The importations of drugs and druggists' articles of all sorts from foreign countries into the States and Territories of the American Union, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867, were as follows:—

Animal materials,	. .	1,167,455 Dollars.
Vegetable materials,	. .	13,521,063 "
Mineral materials,	. .	1,020,522 "

Total gold value, . . . 15,709,040 Dollars,  
at the place of exportation, *of crude products of nature.*

*And of the products of art, as follows:—*

Chemical preparations,	. .	8,699,573 Dollars.
Manufactured articles,	. .	4,076,619 "

Total gold value, . . . 12,776,192 Dollars,  
at the place of exportation, making a total of imports of all sorts of 28,485,232 dollars in gold value, at the place of export, to which should be added an average duty of about ( $40\frac{9}{10}$ ) forty and nine-tenths per cent., which netted the Government 11,603,970 dollars, and costs, charges and exchange on imports at least  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., with a premium beyond currency of about (40) forty per cent., making the total value of imports of drugs and druggists' articles of all kinds *in currency*, as follows:

Total gold value of imports,	. .	28,485,232 Dollars.
Custom house duties,	. .	11,603,970 "
Costs, charges, exchange and other expenses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. (on the original cost 28,485,232),	. .	3,560,654 "
40 per cent. average premium on during the fiscal year,	. .	17,459,942 "

Total currency value in port for consumption, . . . 61,109,798 Dollars.

The re-exports of drugs and druggists' articles, the produce, growth and manufacture of foreign countries from the United States, for the same period, as per tabular schedules, (arranged in



table of imports) in all, of all sorts, were 1,129,222 dollars in gold, and the export of drugs and druggists' articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, was in currency value 38,178,773 dollars, as per alphabetical schedule of articles annexed, of which amount the main items are petroleum, ashes, beeswax and other natural products of the country.

Our export of petroleum was,

Of crude, 7,344,248 gallons, valued at 1,864,001 dollars.

“ refined, 62,125,561 do. “ “ 22,267,183 “

“ benzine, 224,576 do. “ “ 34,175 “

Making a total of 69,694,385 gallons, at currency value of 24,165,359 dollars, and the total export of assorted drugs and medicines from the Union to all foreign States, was only 1,382,070 dollars in currency, which is a very small amount, and an evidence of the injurious effects of our present prohibitory tariff.

The civilized population of the continent of America and contiguous islands without our Union is estimated to be 40 millions, for all of whom the United States is the natural market for supplies of all sorts, and our trade in drugs with these States, once one of the most valuable we had, is reduced to a small amount—is mainly confined to a single house in the city of New York, which is largely interested in specialties of manufacture or proprietary articles, adapted to the South American and West India markets.

Through correspondence with various foreign countries, we have received reports of the condition of the drug markets without our country, as also of the present condition and supply of the most important articles, which will be submitted for approval for publication with other papers. The market reports that reach us from Leipsic and Dresden, in the little kingdom of Saxony, which was always famous for its intellectual activity, are very interesting. Those of Messrs. Heine & Co., in Leipsic, in regard to essential oils, and of Messrs. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, in particular, are models in their way; they are brief and exhaustive.\*

\* Ludwig Franz Gehe, the founder of the house of Gehe & Co., of Dresden, in Saxony, is one of the most remarkable men in the drug trade, and he has filled very responsible situations in directing and advising the

As far as we can learn, the quality of imported medicinal drugs, for the past fiscal year has been in the main very satisfactory. The Examiner of Drugs for the port of New York reports the following rejections for want of strength and purity, samples of which have been retained :

Centaury minor, 1 bale.	Root, rhapontica, 1 bale.
Bark, Peruvian, 235 “	(not admissible by law.)
Leaves, buchu, 1 “	“ rhubarb, E. I., 58 cases
“ poppy, 1 “	“ “ English, 1 “
“ senna, 9 “	“ “ French, 1 “
Root, ipecac, 5 pge's.	“ sarsaparilla, 140 bales
“ jalap, 33 “	“ valerian, 3 “
“ levisticum, 1 bale.	“ Sugar of milk, 2 casks
“ licorice, 22 “	(damaged and impure,)

all of which are vegetable products, except sugar of milk.

We are informed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the City of New York, that the trade in drugs and druggists' articles with the interior, in amount of sales since the close of the war, considering the reaction of prices attending a large decline in gold, and the loss of most of our foreign trade through the recent tariff acts, has been better sustained than any other business in the City of New York. In the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867, there was a decrease in the total amount of sales, as compared with the preceding year, of (20) twenty per cent. ; and in the past fiscal year there has been a further decrease of (3) three per cent. But when we consider that during the war there was a deal of speculation, consequent upon fluctuations in the value of gold, and that for the last two years there has been a declining market and very little specula-

commercial policy of his country. Mr. Gehe has always been a zealous advocate of the most liberal commercial policy in the Zollverein, and is a warm admirer of the free principles which are the base of our institutions. Born in the year 1810, he entered the drug business in 1824 as an apprentice in the house of Brückner, Lampe & Co., in Leipsic, the principal commercial city of Saxony. He established himself in the drug business in Dresden in 1834, and has managed, by application and ability, to obtain a most extensive reputation as a leading mind in the trade, as a man of research, of broad views and correct principles, with great capacity for business affairs.



tion in goods, it would seem that there has been an increase in the bulk of goods sold for interior consumption, which can be accounted for by the fact that the close of the war restored the Southern States to our markets; and these States, although industry is depressed and society disorganized, and they have had to meet since the war heavy misfortunes, including failures of crops and low prices for products, require and have purchased a large amount of necessary goods. When we can restore the Southern States to something like their former prosperity, and remove the shackles which fetter commerce and navigation, we may, with the opening of intercourse with the Pacific and with all foreign countries, see the beginning of a period which is sure to make our country what it is designed to be—the natural centre of trade—the great market of the world for commercial exchanges of all kinds.

#### USAGES AND LAWS PERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Oil of castor beans, in different temperatures and at different seasons of the year, will weigh from ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ ) seven and one-half pounds to ( $8\frac{1}{4}$ ) eight and one-quarter pounds avoirdupois to the gallon, and as this article is at present a monopoly in the hands of less than half-a-dozen manufacturers, from the fact that, while it can be imported for less than one dollar per gallon, free of duty, it is subject to a duty of one dollar per gallon, and if not imported direct, ten per cent. *ad valorem* additional in gold, and castor beans are only subject to a duty of 60 cents per bushel, which is less than 40 cents a gallon for the oil in the beans. The manufacturers having obtained from Congress a tariff that prohibits the importation of the oil, under the pretence that it is desirable in our country to promote the cultivation of the beans, undertook, in January last, to establish as usage  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. weight as a gallon in place of 8 lbs. as heretofore, but the attempt did not prove successful, and this article is now sold entirely in large lots by the pound weight, which is an improvement that should be extended to oils and balsams of all kinds.

A very singular practice is recognized in dealing in balsam of copaiva in original packages. The usage is to gauge the number

of gallons and bill this article at 8 lbs. to the gallon, regardless of the actual weight, which is usually about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to the gallon. Venice turpentine is sold in original packages at ten per cent. tare, when the usual weight of the same is rarely less than 15 p. c. Almost all the usages of business and allowances for tares, etc., which exist, favor the importer and package dealer or manufacturer to the injury of the jobber and retailer, for the reason, that there is a lack of organization among the many in the trade for the correction of abuses in general.

The yearly charge for an apothecary's license is ten dollars, and for a retail liquor dealer's, twenty dollars, and as all our apothecaries are compelled to keep spirits in some form, and the decision of the revenue department is that the greater includes the less, our apothecaries generally take out licenses as retail liquor dealers only, which includes the right to deal in drugs and druggists' articles; and our wholesale druggists, for the same reason, take out licenses as wholesale liquor dealers and save fifty dollars under the same ruling. The form of this thing may not be of much consequence, but we should prefer to have the respectable pursuit of the druggist *fairly* recognized in the laws of the country, in place of being mixed up with a class of dealers which, as a whole, have never been considered very respectable. Quite recently, in July, an act was passed by which wholesale dealers in liquor in any form are obliged to exhibit a conspicuous sign, with letters of not less than three inches in length, to show that they are wholesale dealers in liquors.

The tax of 5 per cent. on manufactures of all kinds, which includes chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, has been repealed by the XLth Congress, which, although made in the interest of a single class that for the time preponderates in our legislation, is a move in the right direction towards unrestricted industry and trade.

The excise on spirits has also been reduced from two dollars to about sixty cents per proof gallon, after an exciting contest in which large interests were involved. The motive assigned for this change, that it has been found impossible to collect two dollars per gallon, is a humiliating confession for a government

like ours. We trust the authorities will have better success in collecting the reduced tax.

Our custom tariffs will also, it is thought, be altered in the interest of a few manufacturers of special products, as considerable progress has been made towards passing a bill which imposes one cent per pound on sal soda in place of half a cent, and four and a half cents per pound on chromate and bichromate of potash in place of three cents, and two and one-half cents per pound on oxide of zinc in place of one and three-quarters; and it is proposed to reduce the rate on cork-wood from thirty to ten per cent. ad valorem, and add all the quinine barks, which now pay twenty per cent., and chlorinated lime, which pays thirty per cent., to the free list. The English tariff, which represents the most commerce on the globe, is published in a little book about two and a half by three and a half inches, in a form suitable for the vest pocket, and contains in all but fifty-five dutiable headings, all of which, but two, are luxuries. In Great Britain duties are levied solely for the purpose of revenue. The French tariff is skilfully arranged upon a scientific basis with an alphabetical list of all articles. The tariff of the German "Zollverein" States has a complete alphabetical list of all articles, which are divided into forty-three classes, each of which is a business specialty. Our customs tariff act is a strange medley of pretty much all sorts of things but ideas, without any classification of articles, except a sort of alphabetical arrangement, in which substantive and adjective words take precedence by turns, with no regard for the needs of business or scientific aims or any general policy that can be discerned. Our tariff list is the product of partial and hasty legislation made in the interest of a few particular individuals from time to time, and it is in all respects—as a work of art or as the product of a people whose boast has been their commercial enterprise and commercial character—*discreditable*.

The American tariff is specially remarkable for the prominence it gives to drugs. Out of 2880 headings of articles and classes of articles which it enumerates, 955 are comprised in the drug trade. The list begins and ends with drugs; it opens with "absinthe and acacia," and ends with "zinc valerianate," with



“chemical” affixed, as an explanatory term, in parenthesis. Crude drugs, which are all necessities for the purposes of medicine, or for the prosecution of the various arts, and which should be admitted free for the reason that they are necessities, and because they are, by design of Providence, mostly the special product of particular countries within very limited districts, are taxed higher than chemical preparations. The *Materia Medica* of the civilized world is *one*, and these articles have, by reason of the fact of their production within limited districts, and their universal demand in all countries, a far greater importance as leading articles in promoting foreign trade and commercial intercourse than any other of equal value. The oldest writings in our possession tell us of the trade in the drugs and spices of the east; from the remotest ages of commerce the trade of tropical countries has been a principal source of riches to the commercial nations. To secure the trade of the Indies was the great object of national enterprise of past centuries, and we have the Indies at our doors, with 40 millions of people attached to us in many ways as continental neighbors with similar institutions and wants, for the wants of all new countries are similar.

We are deliberately closing our ports and making intercourse, to any extent, impossible. We are driving the trade of our continent to Europe, and losing that good will which is well understood to be the most valuable of all mercantile capital. There is, we suppose, as much intelligence in the drug trade as in any other business pursuit, but there is less public spirit and devotion to public affairs than in most, from the fact that our most capable men are, more than in any other pursuit, absorbed in that immense detail which is inseparable from the business, as also that, from the nature of their education, our most intelligent men are more inclined to scientific than political pursuits. We must bear in mind, however, that the theory of our government is self-government, and if we omit to govern ourselves or look after our own interests, as a class, in the legislation of the nation, we should not complain. Unwise and unjust laws demoralize a people. The practice of smuggling and dealing in contraband goods increase yearly, and will increase. An examination of

the statistical tables of our yearly imports proves that a large amount of our most valuable goods are constantly introduced and sold without the knowledge of the government, to the injury of the honest trader and to the detriment of all. Very little musk pays any duty; many valuable essential oils never see the Custom House, and opium, one of the most important articles in the trade, is constantly introduced and sold at all sorts of prices. This article in our tariff is subject to a gold duty of \$2.50 per pound, while in England it is admitted free, in France it pays a tax of 18 cents per pound, in the "Zollverein" of the German States the duty is 32 cents per pound, and in partly civilized Russia, a country that makes no pretence of commercial importance or of any decided commercial policy, the tax is only 22 cents per pound. Opium is smuggled and sold all over the country, and it may be inquired, does the government expect any different result, after its admitted failure to collect the last excise on spirits?

We propose to submit for publication, with other papers, a comparative table of custom duties on crude imported drugs in the various commercial States of Europe, for the purpose of instructing our legislators, if such a thing is possible. There are various opinions in regard to the value of our *present Examiner's law* for the inspection of imported medicinal drugs. It is generally conceded that the present act has done good service in the past in educating the public to a better appreciation of quality, for which there has always been in crude goods—in vegetable products in particular—less regard in our country than in any other; all merit is comparative, and an article is good or better, according to some known standard. The present act is a constant assertion before the public of the fact of quality, and it has without doubt saved us from the consumption of a deal of trash, the refuse of more intelligent markets than ours. On the other hand, this law is objectionable in the fact that there can be no standard for all those crude vegetable products which comprise the bulk of our medicinal imports, and since there has never been a time when supplies of inferior articles, in general demand, as Peruvian barks, rhubarb, etc., have not entered the country through some channel, there is no doubt that the present

law has been a detriment to the commercial interest of the country; it has discouraged direct consignments through the usual channels of trade, and has made us more dependent upon the European markets for supplies of many kinds of desirable goods, for commerce will shun any market that is subject in any way to individual caprices. It is a significant fact that no such law exists in any commercial country but ours. There is in other countries no censorship of quality; worthless and damaged goods *alone* are rejected by law. There is no doubt the present act for the appointment of special Examiners, etc., will be, as it should be, sooner or later repealed or amended.\*

#### SECRET REMEDIES.

On account of recent decisions in our courts of law in favor of proprietary rights in secret remedies, or patent medicines, as they are improperly called, some kind of legislation is required for public protection against this class of articles, as they have rapidly increased in number and importance, within a few years, as articles of commerce. The market list of secret proprietary preparations in use in our country far exceeds, in number of articles, that of the list of officinals in all our *Materia Medica*. It is generally conceded by our apothecaries that about one half of all their sales, in amount, to customers is derived from this source, and if it were possible to obtain reliable statistics of the per capita or total consumption of these compounds within the Union, the American people would awake, and put in chains a traffic that panders to many vices, that seldom hesitates at any imposture, and as a rule considers the deception of the public to be a legitimate business. Hair washes, called dyes or restoratives, are sold in immense quantities as purely vegetable preparations, when lead and other deleterious minerals make the substance of these. Quieting and soothing syrups are recommended and largely sold as harmless cordials or sedatives for infants, which are composed in good part of morphine, opiates or other powerful sedatives, which should never be administered without the knowledge of the parent or some competent person. The child, whose only defense consists in the power to cry, for whom resistance is a necessity for protection and for development,

\*See Resolution passed by the Association on 2d page of cover.



is drugged to sleep, growth is retarded, and the brain and nervous system permanently injured, because of the ignorance of the parent, alike of the laws of health and of the deleterious remedy, which is misrepresented in all its component parts. No restriction of any kind is imposed upon ignorant quackery, while the physician, before he can prescribe or practice medicine, must be educated and pass some examination, as also the regular apothecary, in most of the States, is obliged to label carefully, under stringent laws, all similar preparations. Our newspaper press, which in a country like ours is the source of almost all the political and religious education of the country, for which reason it should know and feel the vast responsibility of its power for good or for evil, to a considerable extent, is filled with advertisements of compounds for the basest purposes, under pretence of removing periodical irregularities, as they are called; and, as the fashion of the day, Bitters and Tonics of all sorts are persistently advertised as restoratives for all classes, when every pharmacist knows they are made to fill the place of the dram shop, which is no longer respectable; and there is no effectual remedy for this but proper legislative enactments forbidding the sale of secret remedies of all kinds.

It is believed more secret medicinal preparations are sold and consumed in the United States than in all other countries, as throughout the continent of Europe there are very stringent regulations in regard to the sale of "nostrums." In Russia, Prussia, and all the German states, the sale of preparations of this sort, as marketable articles, is, as a rule, forbidden by law; they can only be sold at retail by the proprietor by special permission of the authorities, after an examination by competent persons. In France the recipe must be divulged, and improper recommendation is forbidden, while the government in turn protects the proprietor fully in all his style and right of trade mark. This law is the proper one for a country like ours, and is another evidence of French capacity for practical affairs. English regulations in regard to nostrum remedies are very loose; there is no law in Great Britain in regard to these except common law, as it is called, under which some preparations have been indicted and suits made for damages. Formerly patents were granted, and hence the term Patent-medicines, than which there

cannot be a greater misnomer for a secret remedy, the word patent being derived from the latin word "pateo," to open, from the fact that the proprietor was expected to divulge his combination for the future benefit of the public, in return for the privilege of a monopoly of the sale for a limited time.

No patents are granted at this time in any country for secret remedies, and in England legal restrictions are less required, because public opinion is opposed to these compounds; the country is densely populated, the apothecary competent to prescribe is everywhere accessible, and there is great respect for the medical profession, because the profession is properly educated. English apothecaries in business in our cities assure us that the sale of these compounds in Great Britain, in proportion to the population, is not one-tenth in amount of what it is in the United States. To meet the wants of a sparse population like ours, this Association should encourage the manufacture and sale at reasonable prices of all needful preparations for various purposes, for the reason that in our country there is a want of respect for the medical profession as a whole, for the reason that many of our physicians know very little about *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

A young man reads a little in some country district, attends a hasty course or two of lectures in some neighbouring city, and is perhaps examined and graduated in some local school, takes his diploma and embarks for the great interior, to some secluded place where advantages and proper experience cannot be obtained, and he retrogrades, and the isolated settler, the agriculturist, the village mechanic, has to take his choice between the infallible remedy of the newspaper and the fallible physician. With the newspaper, which is the source of almost all our ideas, in every hand, with the press on his side because long advertisements support the paper, the nostrum vender has finally contrived to enlist the courts in his favor, and through improper judicial decisions under the law as applied to "trade-mark," has managed to obtain a perpetual monopoly of what he calls his proprietary articles. Patent and Proprietary are favorite terms with nostrum venders, because in most civilized countries they are outlawed or are not recognized as a respectable class of persons, and these terms imply public countenance and legal rights. It has always

been held that the right of a proprietor in the good will of his trade mark was secured to him for public considerations only, because the trade mark is a guarantee of quality that protects the public against imposition and fraud, and hence every proprietor, to secure property of this sort, must show, when called upon, that his article has merit and is not misrepresented, etc.

We have had within a few years important decisions upon this principle of law adverse to secret preparations, for the reason that the value of the article could not be shown, as in the celebrated case before Judge Duer of the United States Court, in the city of New York. The proprietor of the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, in a suit against the maker of the Balm of Ten Thousand Flowers, was thrown out of court as an impostor. The proprietor of a secret remedy should have no more right to protection under the law as applied to trade marks than the freebooter of the ocean has to protection under that flag which has been so long recognized as the mark of his trade, and of the poison bottle; but we want a law to confirm this. The secrecy of any medicinal preparation should be "*prima facie*" evidence of fraudulent intent. Patent medicines, as they are called, should be patent—open to all with recipes that are accessible, in order that public demoralization and the injury attendant upon the use of these articles may be stopped. There are two great evils in our country in which we should be deeply interested, from the fact that from these, more than from all other causes, not only the profession which is so dear to us, but all society is menaced with demoralization—"The improper traffic in liquors by our apothecaries, and the preparation and sale of secret quackeries of all kinds!"

In discharge of my duties as Chairman of the Committee on the Drug market for the past fiscal year, I beg to submit for consideration the annexed report, together with tabular schedules of Imports and Exports, also a paper showing the rates of duty in various commercial countries in comparison with those of our United States, and short notices or reports of the condition, supply, and demand of the most important articles, with special reference to medicinal drugs.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

DAN'L C. ROBBINS.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 8th, 1868.



# STATEMENT OF IMPORTS

Of Drugs and Druggists' Articles into the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867.

*Compiled from statistics furnished by Alex. Delmar, Esq., Director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, D. C.*

## A. PRODUCTS OF NATURE.

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
<b>I. Animal Materials.</b>				
Cantharides .....	6,055	\$ 3,541	50c. lb.	3,028
Cochineal .....	1,089,379	895,460	Free.	
Honey .....	217,902	128,537	20c. gall.	43,580
Oil Neatsfoot, and other animal oils .....	10,683	7,087	20 p. c. ad v.	1,417
Os sepiæ, or cuttle-fish bone .....	14,329	1,011	5c. lb.	716
Spermaceti .....				
Sponges of all sorts .....		126,369	20 p. c. ad v.	25,272
Wax, Bees' .....	25,617	5,450	20 p. c. ad v.	1,090
<b>II. Vegetable Materials.</b>				
Allspice .....	1,551,512	40,588	15c. lb.	232,726
Allspice, powdered .....	51	6	18c. lb.	9
Almonds, not shelled .....	3,377,759	348,553	6c. lb.	202,665
Almonds, shelled .....	938,060	158,161	10c. lb.	93,806
Anatto seed and extract .....	1,542	434	20 p. c. ad v.	87
Articles, crude, used in dyeing and tanning .....		94,332	Free.	

Balsam Copaiba.....	lbs.	85,823	\$	27,709	20c. lb.	17,164
" Peru.....	"	1,271		1,717	50c. lb.	636
" Tolu.....	"	23,823		15,136	30c. lb.	7,147
Bark, Cassia.....	"	1,266,762		164,541	20c. lb.	253,352
" Cinnamon.....	"	33,297		11,877	30c. lb.	9,989
" Peru, Lima and Calisaya.....	"	939,675		452,441	20 p. c. ad v.	90,488
" Peru, quillaya.....	"			35	20 p. c. ad v.	1
Beans, Vanilla.....	"	5,089		21,419	\$3 lb.	15,267
Berries, Nuts and Vegetables used exclusively in dyeing and tanning,				142,611	Free.	
Cubebs.....	lbs.	149,993		19,749	10c. lb.	14,999
Cassia Buds.....	"	12,177		3,693	25c. lb.	3,029
Cloves.....	"	836,891		47,105	20c. lb.	167,378
Clove stems.....	"	239,524		1,418	10c. lb.	23,952
Cocculus Indicus.....	"	827		58	10c. lb.	82
Colocyth, in apples.....	"	27,555		4,629	10c. lb.	2,755
Cork, unmanufactured.....				148,120	30 p. c. ad v.	44,436
Dyewood, in sticks.....	cwt.	1,124,253		746,904	Free.	
Ergot.....		7,553		4,330	20c. lb.	866
Extr. Logwood.....				4,492	10 p. c. ad v.	449
Flowers, leaves, plants, medicinal, not specified.....				145,267	20 p. c. ad v.	29,054
Flowers, Rose.....				531	50c. lb.	560
Gums and resinous substances, "Aloes".....	lbs.	1,120		13,095	6c. lb.	8,070
" Arabic, Gedda, Myrrh, Senegal and all others.....	"	3,137,470		577,152	20 p. c. ad v.	115,430
" Assafetida.....	"	51,689		4,615	20 p. c. ad v.	923
" Benzoin, or Benjamin.....	"	5,827		2,060	10c. lb.	582
" Camphor, crude.....	"	432,075		95,334	30c. lb.	129,623
" Camphor, refined.....	"	30,526		9,994	40c. lb.	12,210
" Cutch, Catechu, etc.....	"	2,645,069		119,509	10 p. c. ad v.	11,951
" Copal, Kowrie, Sandarac, Damar and other varnish gums.....	"	4,144,491		543,792	10c. lb.	414,449
" Mastic.....	"	816		1,457	50c. lb.	408
" Opium.....	"	135,305		483,012	\$2.50 lb.	338,262
" Sang, Dragonis, or Dragon's-Blood.....	"	20,064		4,225	10c. lb.	2,006
" Seed Lac, Stick Lac, or Lac.....	"	34,044		4,643	10c. lb.	3,404
" Shellac.....	"	784,365		110,325	10c. lb.	78,437
Hops.....	"	865,016		267,102	5c. lb.	43,250

*Vegetable Materials,—continued.*

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
Leaves, Buchu .....	61,556	\$ 7,123	10c. lb.	6,156
Madder, ground and prepared.....	7,016,780	517,293	Free.	
Madder.....	230,655	22,221	Free.	
Manna.....	38,649	16,032	25c. lb.	9,662
Oatmeal.....	17,387	51,853	10 p. c. ad v.	5,185
Oil of Almond, bitter.....	1,565	9,555	\$1.50 lb.	2,347
“ “ sweet.....	10,544	4,725	10c. lb.	1,054
“ Anise.....	3,894	6,541	50c. lb.	1,947
“ Bayleaves.....	1,593	342	20c. lb.	319
“ Bergamot.....	32,840	122,133	\$1 lb.	32,840
“ Cajuput.....	1,146	822	25c. lb.	286
“ Caraway.....	3,598	4,876	50c. lb.	1,799
“ Cassia.....	20,685	27,860	\$1 lb.	20,685
“ Castor.....	82,802	49,707	\$1 gall.	82,802
“ Cinnamon.....	46	205	\$2 lb.	92
“ Citronella.....	14,869	18,781	50c. lb.	7,435
“ Cloves.....	956	1,117	\$2 lb.	1,912
“ Croton.....	3,615	10,484	\$1 lb.	3,615
“ Cubeb.....	558	1,313	\$1 lb.	558
“ Fennel.....	211	182	50c. lb.	105
“ Hemp and Rape.....	215,085	138,233	23c. gall.	49,470
“ Juniper.....	6,256	3,834	25c. lb.	1,564
“ Linseed.....	3,207,803	2,123,350	23c. gall.	737,794
“ Mace.....	277	302	50c. lb.	139
“ Nutmegs.....				
“ Olive, in casks.....	172,870	153,294	25c. gall.	43,207
“ “ bottles.....	124,497	215,406	\$1 gall.	124,497
“ Orange and Lemon.....	34,227	71,019	50c. lb.	17,114
“ Palm and Coccoanut.....	718,476	300,650	10 p. c. ad v.	30,065
“ Rose.....	10,381	52,446	\$1.50 oz.	15,571



		\$	\$	\$	\$
Oil of Salad.....	galls.	9,966	16,054	\$1 gall.	9,966
Thyme, red.....	lbs.	14,760	9,601	25c. lb.	3,690
" " white.....	"	1,619	1,285	30c. lb.	486
Valerian.....	"	121	889	\$1.50 lb.	182
Wormwood.....	"				
others, not otherwise provided for.....	"				
Pepper, Black and White.....	"	5,516,401	56,484	50 p. c. ad v.	28,242
" " ground.....	"	386	300,986	15c. lb.	522,460
" Cayenne or Red.....	"	10,968	129	18c. lb.	70
" " ground.....	"	276	552	15c. lb.	1,644
" " ground.....	"	1,995,236	335	18c. lb.	50
Root, Ginger.....	"	2,290	115,554	5c. lb.	99,761
" " powdered.....	"	11,752	352	8c. lb.	183
Ipecac.....	"	42,168	20,639	50c. lb.	5,876
Jalap.....	"	3,034,255	25,164	50c. lb.	21,084
" Licorice.....	"	71,215	90,250	2c. lb.	60,685
" Rhubarb.....	"	317,290	74,350	50c. lb.	35,608
" Sarsaparilla.....	"	2,769	52,597	20 p. c. ad v.	10,518
Resin.....	cwt.		1,120	20 p. c. ad v.	224
Saffron.....	lbs.		26,719	10 p. c. ad v.	2,617
Safflower.....	"	148,122	12,239	5c. lb.	7,406
Seed, Anise.....	"	17,307	2,799	10c. lb.	1,730
" " stat.....	"	20,020	39,370	\$1 bush.	20,020
" Canary.....	bush.	216,040	15,537	3c. lb.	6,481
Caraway.....	lbs.	21,606	26,850	50c. lb.	10,833
Cardamom.....	"	60,588	67,637	60c. bush.	36,353
Castor, Castor Seeds.....	bush.	49,133	2,070	3c. lb.	1,474
Coriander.....	lbs.	20,874	584	5c. lb.	1,044
Cumin.....	"				
Fennel.....	"	137,518	5,143	2c. lb.	2,750
Foenugreek and Fennel.....	"		296,896	30 p. c. ad v.	89,069
Garden and Agricultural.....	"	154,805	5,379	4c. lb.	774
Hemp.....	"	1,769,192	2,638,465	16c. bush.	283,071
Flax.....	bush.	96,396	4,337	1c. lb.	964
Rape.....	lbs.	1,232,686	63,675	3c. lb.	36,981
Mustard.....	"				

		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
<i>Vegetable Materials,—continued.</i>					
Seed, Mustard, in bulk, ground.....	lbs.	57,778	9,397	12c. lb.	\$ 4,933
“ “ in tins or glass.....	“	204,251	41,490	16c. lb.	32,680
Spirits Turpentine.....	“	1,029	567	30c. gall.	309
Starch of Rice.....	“	1,070	109	3c. lb. & 20 p. c.	53
“ Potatoes.....	“	1,096,229	25,768	1c. lb. & 20 p. c.	18,118
Sumac.....	“	13,790,990	559,421	10 p. c. ad v.	55,942
Tapioca.....	“	704,267	33,302	20 p. c. ad v.	6,660
Wood, Lignum Vite.....	“		43,369	Free.	
Sago and Safflower.....	lbs.	1,629,071	47,659	1½c. lb.	24,436
III. Mineral Materials.					
Antimony Regulus.....	lbs.	1,029,589	69,908	10 p. c. ad v.	6,990
Bismuth.....	“		25,506	Free.	
Chalk, White.....	cwt.	212,425	12,949	\$10 ton	1,602
“ French.....	lbs.	104,622	2,397	20 p. c. ad v.	479
“ all others.....	“	4,875	9,508	25 p. c. ad v.	2,377
“ Red.....	“	31,532	3,549	20 p. c. ad v.	709
“ Billiard.....	“		458	50 p. c. ad v.	229
Cryolite.....	cwt.	112,199	84,926	20 p. c. ad v.	16,985
Earth, Fullers'.....	tons.	315	3,453	\$3 ton.	1,045
Emery, ore or rock.....	“	420	14,150	\$6 ton.	2,520
“ pulverized.....	lbs.	907,547	38,777	1c. lb.	9,676
Lead, Black.....	tons.	1,155	53,880	\$10 ton.	11,550
Mercury.....	lbs.	54,073	28,244	15 p. c. ad v.	4,236
Sulphur, in flowers.....	cwt.	2,519	6,784	\$20 ton & 15 p. c.	51,397
“ crude.....	“	456,002	607,576	\$6 ton.	1,368
“ in rolls, refined.....	“	5,864	15,734	\$10 ton.	30
Umber, Brown.....	lbs.	201,575	1,854	½c. lb.	1,007
Ochres, all not specified, dry.....	“	3,284,044	22,465	½c. lb.	16,420
Red Indian and Spanish Brown.....	“	1,058,891	18,404	25 p. c. ad v.	4,601

## B. PRODUCTS OF ART.

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
<i>I. Chemical Preparations.</i>				
Acids of all kinds for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes, not otherwise provided for.....	403	399	25c. lb.	101
Acid, Acetic, specific gravity 1040 or less.....	231	86	80c. lb.	185
" " " 1040 or more.....		88	10 p. c. ad v.	717
" Benzoic.....	793,631	7,167	5c. lb.	39,682
" Boracic.....	82,720	83,786	10c. lb.	8,272
" Citric.....	246	36,895	\$1.50 lb.	369
" Gallic.....		455	10 p. c. ad v.	14
" Muriatic.....		145	10 p. c. ad v.	42
" Nitric.....	323,366	425	4c. lb.	12,934
" Oxalic.....	1,335	67,684	1c. lb.	13
" Sulphuric.....	43	97	\$2 lb.	86
" Tannic.....	212,314	61,501	20c. lb.	42,463
" Tartaric.....	4,847,508	75,451	60c. 100 lbs.	29,985
Alum and Alum Substitute, Aluminous Cake and Sulph. Alumina.....	1,963,981	125,267	20 p. c. ad v.	25,053
Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac, and Carb. Ammonia.....	51,289	92,849	\$1 lb. & 35 p. c.	83,786
Aniline.....	958	321	15c. lb.	143
Antimony, Tartrate of, and pot. (emetic). ....	114	354	50c. lb.	57
Anodyne, Hoffman's.....	1,876,731	267,938	6c. lb.	112,604
Argole or Tartar, crude and partially refined.....	456,349	14,565	20 p. c. ad v.	2,913
Arsenic, white Oxide.....		635	20 p. c. ad v.	131
Barytes, Nitrate of.....	17,603,978	157,020	3c. lb.	88,020
Barytes, Sulphate of.....	43,916	4,901	5c. lb.	2,496
Borax, crude or Tincal.....	49,599	6,403	10c. lb.	4,960
Borax, refined.....		3,830	30 p. c. ad v.	1,149
Calomel of Mercury.....	332	281	\$1 lb.	332
Chloroform.....	4	2	\$1 lb.	4
Collodion.....				



*Chemical Preparations,—continued.*

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
Coppers.....	2,722,251	\$ 15,172	½ c. lb.	\$ 40,833
Copper, Sulphate of.....	2,035,156	119,555	25 p. c. ad v.	29,888
Iodine, crude.....	10,701	21,165	50c. lb.	5,350
Iodine, resublimed.....	889	2,566	75c. lb.	667
Lead, Sugar of, or Acetate.....	277,242	25,799	20c. lb.	55,448
Lead, Nitrate.....	185,905	13,144	3c. lb.	5,577
Lime, Chlorinated.....	25,277,095	780,036	30c. 100 lbs.	75,831
Magnesia Acetate.....	2	3	50c. lb.	1
“ Calcined.....	24,075	8,421	12c. lb.	2,889
“ Carbonate.....	133,902	14,302	6c. lb.	8,034
Morphine and its salts.....	941	2,255	\$2. 50 oz.	2,352
Potass., Iodide, and Acetate.....	36,846	93,841	75c. lb.	27,634
Potassa, Acetate.....	1,519,413	101,749	1½ c. lb.	22,791
“ Bicarbonate.....	843,310	85,121	3c. lb.	25,300
“ Chromate and Bichromate.....	366,026	48,468	6c. lb.	21,961
“ Chlorate.....	6,029,232	206,919	2½ c. lb.	150,731
“ Nitrate, crude.....	132,862	7,971	3c. lb.	3,985
“ “ refined.....	41,534	17,222	10c. lb.	4,153
“ Prussiate, Red.....	196,028	49,348	5c. lb.	9,801
“ “ Yellow.....	46,142	76,791	45 p. c. ad v.	33,556
Quinine, Sulphate of.....	45,793	783	1c. lb.	458
Salts, Epsom.....	887,931	16,285	¾ c. lb.	4,440
“ Glauber.....	2,024	504	15c. lb.	303
“ Rochelle.....	1,798	12,941	\$5 lb.	8,990
Santonine.....	2,688	1,496	50c. lb.	1,344
Soda, Acetate of.....	118,569,303	2,676,628	¾ c. lb.	592,847
“ Ash.....	23,319,199	916,084	1½ c. lb.	349,788
“ Bicarbonate.....	17,924,643	276,733	¾ c. lb.	89,623
“ Carbonate or Sal.....	13,062,923	544,908	1½ c. lb.	195,943
“ Caustic.....				

Soda, Nitrate.....	lbs.	29,780,902	542,035	1 c. lb.	297,809
Strychnine and salts.....	oz.	8	21	\$1.50 oz.	12
Tartar, Cream of.....	lbs.	1,728,460	296,999	10 c. lb.	172,846
Verdigris.....	"	186,297	41,629	6 c. lb.	11,178
Zinc, Oxide.....	"	1,565,332	89,573	1½ c. lb.	27,393
" Sulphate.....	"	22,130	1,243	20 p. c. ad v.	249
Paints, Blue, Prussian.....	"	29,156	11,306	30 p. c. ad v.	3,392
" Red Lead.....	"	777,295	44,872	3 c. lb.	23,319
" Vermillion.....	"	194,848	119,427	25 p. c. ad v.	29,857
" White Lead.....	"	6,663,536	433,632	3 c. lb.	199,906
II. Manufactured Articles.					
Corks, manufactured.....	lbs.	152	282,051	50 p. c. ad v.	142,026
Fruit Ethers, Essences or oil of fruits.....	lbs.		241	\$2.50 lb.	380
Extract of Indigo.....	lbs.	3,562,357	22,222	Free.	
" Licorice.....	"		468,807	10 c. lb.	386,235
" Madder and Garancine.....	"		725,511	10 p. c. ad v.	72,551
Fancy Articles, Perfumeries, Cosmetics, Cologne, and other alcoholic preparations.....	gall.	13,115	119,797	\$3 gall. & 50 p. c.	99,243
Fancy Articles and Perfumeries not specified.....	gall.		217,353	50 p. c. ad v.	108,677
Indigo.....	lbs.	1,069,506	816,974	Free.	
Ink and Ink Powders.....	lbs.		79,737	35 p. c. ad v.	27,908
Medicinal Waters, in bottles of 1 quart or less.....	doz.	32,966	23,070	3 c. bott. & 25 p. c.	17,634
" " over 1 quart.....	"	22,234	2,733	3 c. qt. & 25 p. c.	8,687
" " not in bottles.....	gall.	379	42	30 p. c. ad v.	13
Oil Cognac, or Cœnantic Ether.....	oz.	365	461	\$4 oz.	1,460
" Fusil, or Amylic Ether.....	oz.	107	869	\$2 gall.	214
" Rum, or Bay Rum Essence.....	gall.	8,372	459	\$2 oz.	16,744
Opium, prepared for smoking.....	oz.	50,551	374,035	100 p. c. ad v.	374,035
Paints, all in Oil.....	lbs.	6,667	348	1½ c. lb.	100
Paints and Painters' Colors, all others.....	"		177,888	25 p. c. ad v.	44,472
Putty.....	lbs.	136,448	2,979	1½ c. lb.	2,047
Soap, Castile, common, and all other.....	"	1,955,080	140,035	1 c. lb. & 30 p. c.	75,565
" Toilet or Shaving, perfumed.....	"	329,045	99,035	10 c. lb. & 25 p. c.	57,667
Spirits from grain, first proof.....	gall.	442,443	211,582	\$2.50 gall.	1,106,107

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	DUTY.	REVENUE.
<i>Manufactured Articles,—continued.</i>				
Spirits from other materials, first proof.....	gall.		\$2.50 gall.	392,815
Ultramarine .....		74,824	25 p. c. ad v.	19,122
Varnishes, valued at \$1.50 per gall., or less.....	gall.	13,129	50c. gall. & 20 p c.	8,121
“ “ over \$1.50 per gall.....	“	56,968	50c. gall. & 25 p.c.	23,932
Water-colors, dry or liquid.....		44,000	35 p. c. ad v.	15,400
Whiting and Paris White, dry... ..	lbs.	42,261	1c. lb.	84,863
“ “ “ in oil.....	“	109	2c. lb.	367
Wood.....		2,591	Free.	

## RECAPITULATION

*Of Imports of Drugs and Druggists' Articles into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867.*

CLASSIFICATIONS.	VALUE, GOLD.	AVERAGE DUTY, GOLD.	REVENUE, GOLD.
<i>A. Products of Nature.</i>			
I. Animal Materials.....	\$ 1,167,455	About 6 2-5 per ct.	\$ 75,103
II. Vegetable Materials.....	13,521,063	“ 39½ “	5,315,549
III. Mineral Materials.....	1,020,522	“ 13 “	132,621
Total crude products of nature.....	\$15,709,040	About 35½ per ct.	\$5,523,273
<i>B. Products of Art.</i>			
I. Chemical Preparations.....	\$ 8,699,573	About 34 4-11 pr. ct.	\$2,992,090
II. Manufactured Articles.....	4,076,619	“ 75½ “	3,088,607
Total products of art .....	\$12,776,192	About 47 3-5 per ct.	\$ 6,080,697
Total of imports, A and B.....	\$28,485,232	About 40 9-10 “	11,603,970

N. B.—The above values are gold values (in dollars) at the place of exportation.



## STATEMENT OF RE-EXPORTS

Of Drugs and Druggists' Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of  
Foreign Countries, to various countries, during the fiscal year  
ended June 30th, 1867;

*Compiled from statistics furnished by Alex. Delmar, Esq., Director of the Bureau of  
Statistics, Washington, D. C.*

### A. PRODUCTS OF NATURE.

	QUANTITY	VALUE.
<i>I. Animal Materials.</i>		
Cochineal..... lbs.	21,971	6,499
Honey..... galls.	87,175	57,583
Oil Neatsfoot, or other animal oils..... "	75	30
Sponges..... lbs.		27,220
Wax, Bees' or Yellow..... "	7,140	2,105
<i>II. Vegetable Materials.</i>		
Allspice..... lbs.	757,898	31,055
Allspice, ground..... "	15	5
Almonds, shelled..... "	14,615	2,955
Annatto..... "		650
Articles, crude, used in tanning and dyeing..... "		5,516
Balsam Copabia..... "	13,455	4,421
Bark, Cassia..... "	279,429	59,818
" Cinnamon..... "	18,681	6,960
" Peruvian..... "	6,720	3,546
Beans, Vanilla..... "	1,570	4,760
Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing and tanning..... "		195
Berries, Cubeb..... "	200	80
Cloves..... "	42,103	3,264
Dyewoods, in sticks..... cwt.	119,342	185,413
Flowers, leaves, plants, medicinal, not specified..... lbs.		2,743
Gums, Arabic, Gedda, Myrrh, etc..... "	10,040	3,380
" Cutch, Catechu, or Terra Japonica..... "	6,471	852
" Copal, Kowrie, Sandarac, Damar, and other varn- ish gums..... "	11,356	664
Gum Camphor, refined..... "	29,007	12,711
" crude..... "	31,524	10,752
" Opium..... "	9,348	42,220
" Shellac..... "	286	108
Hops..... "	238,157	13,852
Oil of Castor Beans..... galls.	11,759	15,267
" Hemp and Rape..... "	2,494	1,696
" Linseed..... "	2,855	3,295
" Olive, in casks..... "	10,353	11,201

	QUANTITY	VALUE.
<i>Vegetable Materials,—continued.</i>		
Oil, Olive, in bottles.....	galls. 1,559	2,611
" Palm or Cocoa-Nut.....	" 135,659	72,640
" Salad.....	" 300	336
" all others, essential, not specified.....		12,851
Pepper, Black and White.....	lbs. 1,596,349	111,295
" " " ground.....	" 8,872	815
" Cayenne.....	" 727	290
Root, Ipecac.....	" 416	624
" Jalap.....	" 6,328	5,914
" Sarsaparilla.....	" 187,111	56,519
Seed, Mustard.....	" 3 327	383
Spirits Turpentine.....	galls. 4,613	2,600
Starch of Potatoes or Corn.....	lbs. 27,300	1,390
Tapioca.....	" 34,467	4,500

### III. Mineral Materials.

Antimony, Crude, or Regulus of.....	lbs. 122,800	9,823
Chalk, White.....	cwt. 381	840
Chalks, all others.....	lbs. 8,800	222

## B. PRODUCTS OF ART.

### I. Chemical Preparations.

Acid, Citric.....	lbs. 112	54
Aniline.....	" 167	659
Borax, Refined.....	" 6,720	581
Copper, Sulphate of.....	" 3,917	235
Potassa, Bicarbonate.....	" 4,313	1,280
" Chromate and Bichromate.....	" 68,050	6,266
" Chlorate.....	" 74	10
" Nitrate, crude.....	" 148,484	10,403
" " refined.....	" 9,614	938
Salts, Epsom.....	" 3,875	236
" Glauber.....	" 3,724	334
Soda Ash.....	" 21,527	1,230
" Sal, or Carbonate of.....	" 23,390	2,092
" Bicarbonate.....	" 2,280	179
" Caustic.....	" 19,557	1,449
" Nitrate.....	" 66,167	1,524
Tartar, Cream of.....	" 300	94

### II. Manufactured Articles.

Corks, manufactured.....		944
Fruit Ethers, Essences or Oil of.....	lbs. 500	458
Extr. Licorice.....	" 20,192	3,928
Extracts of Dyewoods, and other extracts.....		71,359
Perfumeries, Cologne and Alcoholic Preparations.....	galls. 42	42
Perfumeries not specified.....		51,209
Opium, prepared for smoking.....	lbs. 2,169	19,472
Indigo.....	" 93,645	84,893
Ink and Ink Powders.....		32
Spirits from Grain, first proof.....	galls. 13,562	13,903
Spirits from other materials, first proof.....	" 80,129	49,103
Varnishes.....	" 1,050	1,855

RECAPITULATION of *Re-Exports of Drugs and Druggists' Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of Foreign countries, from the United States to various countries, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, from statistics of A. Delmar, Esq.*

<i>A. Re-Exports of Products of Nature.</i>		VALUE.
I. Animal materials.....		\$ 93,437
II. Vegetable ".....		700,138
III. Mineral ".....		10,885
Total re-exports of products of nature.....		804,460
<i>B. Re-Exports of Products of Art.</i>		
I. Chemical preparations.....		27,564
II. Manufactured articles.....		297,198
Total re-exports of products of art.....		324,762
Total re-exports of products of nature and art.....		1,129,222

### STATEMENT OF EXPORTS

Of *Drugs and Druggists' Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, to various Foreign Countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1867,*

*Compiled from Statistics, furnished by Alex. Delmar, Esq., Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.*

NAME OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl.....	lbs. 1,596,592	168,882
Barks for tanning.....		83,409
Black, Ivory and Lamp.....	lbs. 421,690	27,025
Drugs and Medicines, assorted....		1,382,070
Extracts of Logwood, &c., and Prepared Dyes....		649,335
Ginseng Root.....	lbs. 479,974	535,883
Hops.....	" 1,001,603	362,946
Glues.....	" 9,760	2,502
Perfumeries.....		129,261
Naval stores, Rosin and Turpentine.....	bbls. 334,104	1,984,865
" " Pitch and Tar.....	" 21,557	84,552
Oil of Castor Beans.....	galls. 535	1,323
" Essential, all kinds.....		172,222
" Linseed.....	galls. 21,918	34,079
" Neatsfoot and other animal oils.....	" 13,968	15,189
" Petroleum, Benzine.....	" 224,576	34,175
" " crude.....	" 7,344,248	1,864,001
" " refined.....	" 62,125,561	22,267,183
" Spermaceti.....	" 570,894	1,482,570
" Whale and Fish.....	" 426,882	319,840
" Cake.....	lbs. 75,053,925	1,932,305
Paints, prepared.....		138,689
Quicksilver.....	lbs. 1,736,924	750,673
Soap, perfumed.....		50,467
" other.....	lbs. 5,493,954	559,565
Spermaceti.....	" 46,047	15,270
Spirits from Grain.....	galls. 549,310	408,626
" " Molasses.....	" 1,720,049	687,334
" " other materials.....	" 1,473,592	750,712
" of Turpentine.....	" 1,513,225	980,699
Starch.....	lbs. 2,004,745	171,011
Stearine.....	" 29,966	3,786
Wax, Bees'.....	" 253,065	96,282
Zinc, Oxide of.....	cwt. 3 676	32,041

*Summary Statement of Exports of Drugs and Druggists' Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States to foreign countries, value.....*38,178,773



## COMPARATIVE LIST OF RATES OF DUTY ON CRUDE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

	AMERICA.		ENG- LAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	RUSSIA.
		IF EAST INDIES.		BY FRENCH VESSELS.	BY FOREIGN VESSELS.		
Allspice.....	15c. lb.	10 p. c.	Free.	4 1-10 to 8½c. lb.	10½c. lb.	4 1-10c. lb.	4½c. lb.
Arsenic, White Oxide.....	20 p. c. ad v.	"	"	Free.	Free.	Free.	2c. lb.
Balsam of Copaiba.....	20c. lb.	"	"	\$1.37 100 lbs.	\$2.75 100 lbs.	2½c. lb.	Free.
" Peru .....	50c. lb.	"	"	\$1.37 100 lbs.	\$2.75 100 lbs.	Free.	2 1-10c. lb.
" Tolu .....	30c. lb.	"	"	\$1.37 100 lbs.	\$2.75 100 lbs.	"	2 1-10c. lb.
Bark, Cassia.....	20c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	Free.	\$1.82 100 lbs.	4½c. lb.	6½c. to 9c. lb.
" Cinnamon .....	30c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	3½c. to 6½c. lb.	9c. lb.	½c. lb.	6½c. to 9c. lb.
" Peruvian.....	20 p. c. ad v.	"	"	2c. to 5c. lb.	5c. lb.	½c. lb.	Free.
Beans, Vanilla. ....	\$3.00 lb.	"	"	23c. to 45c. lb.	50c. lb.	4½c. lb.	18c. lb.
Borax, crude.....	5c. lb.	"	"	3-10c. to 4½c. lb.	½c. to 1½c. lb.	Free.	45c. 100 lbs.
" refined.....	10c. lb.	"	"	17c. lb.	18c. lb.	"	45c. 100 lbs.
Cantharides .....	50c. lb.	"	"	18c. 100 lbs.	19c. 100 lbs.	3-10c. lb.	Free.
Cloves.....	20c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	23c. to 4c. lb.	7c. lb.	4 1-10c. lb.	6½c. to 9c. lb.
Cochineal.....	Free.	"	"	Free.	\$1.37 100 lbs.	Free.	Free.
Colocynth .....	10c. lb.	"	"	Free.	Free.	½c. lb.	"
Cream Tartar.....	10c. lb.	"	"	2 4-5c. lb.	3c. lb.	Free.	45c. 100 lbs.
Cubels.....	10c. lb.	"	"	1c. lb.	2c. lb.	4 1-10c. lb.	4½c. lb.
Gum, Aloes.....	6c. lb. and	10 p. c.	"	45c. 100 lbs.	\$2 20 100 lbs.	Free.	\$1.33 100 lbs.
" Arabic.....	20 p. c. ad v.	10 p. c.	"	Free.	45c. 100 lbs.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Assafoetida.....	20 p. c. ad v.	10 p. c.	"	"	45c. 100 lbs.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Benzoin.....	10c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	"	22c. 100 lbs.	"	13½c. lb.
" Camphor, crude.....	30c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	"	18c. 100 lbs.	½c. lb.	Free.

Gum, Camphor, refined.....	40c. lb.	Free.	Free.	36c. 100 lbs.	Free.	Free.
" Catechu .....	10 p. c. ad v.	"	"	36c. 100 lbs.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Copal .....	10c. lb.	"	"	1 1-5c. lb.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Mastic .....	50c. lb.	"	"	1 1-5c. lb.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Myrrh.....	20 p. c. ad v.	"	18c. lb.	1 1-5c. lb.	32c. lb.	Free.
" Opium.....	\$2.50 lb.	"	Free.	20c. lb.	Free.	22c. lb.
" Sandarac.....	20 p. c.	"	"	1 1-5c. lb.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
" Shellac.....	10c. lb.	"	"	90c. 100 lbs.	"	89c. 100 lbs.
Hops.....	5c. lb.	"	\$4.10 100 lbs.	\$4.50 100 lbs.	1 3-5c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.
Iodine, crude.....	50c. lb.	"	45c. lb.	50c. lb.	Free.	Free.
" refined.....	75c. lb.	"	45c. lb.	7c. lb.	"	4c. lb.
Lead, Sugar of.....	20c. lb.	"	6½c. lb.	36c. lb.	4½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Mace.....	40c. lb.	"	14 to 22c. lb.	20c. lb.	6½ to 9c. lb.	6½ to 9c. lb.
Magnesia, Carbonate.....	6c. lb.	"	19c. lb.	Free.	Free.	"
Manna.....	25c. lb.	"	\$7.27 100 lbs.	\$7.33 100 lbs.	¾c. lb.	"
Mercury .....	10 p. c.	"	10c. 100 lbs.	46c. 100 lbs.	7-11c. lb.	"
Nutgalls.....	50c. lb.	"	14 to 22c. lb.	36c. lb.	4½c. lb.	6½ to 9c. lb.
Oil Almond, sweet.....	10c. lb.	"	Free.	37c. 100 lbs.	¾c. lb.	45c. 100 lbs.
" " bitter.....	\$1.50 lb.	"	55c. 100 lbs.	64c. 100 lbs.	2½c. lb.	4 1-10c. lb.
" Anise .....	50c. lb.	"	45½c. lb.	50c. lb.	2½c. lb.	89c. lb.
" Bergamot.....	\$1.00 lb.	"	55c. 100 lbs.	64c. 100 lbs.	2½c. lb.	43c. lb.
" Cajuput .....	25c. lb.	"	45½c. lb.	50c. lb.	2½c. lb.	89c. lb.
" Caraway .....	50c. lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	Free.
" Cassia.....	\$1.00 lb.	"	45½c. lb.	50c. lb.	2½c. lb.	43c. lb.
" Castor .....	\$1.00 gall.	"	45½c. lb.	50c. lb.	2½c. lb.	89c. lb.
" Cinnamon.....	\$2.00 lb.	"	55c. 100 lbs.	64c. 100 lbs.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	Free.
" Citronella.....	50c. lb.	"	45c. lb.	50c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	89c. lb.
" Croton.....	\$1.00 lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	Free.
" Cubeb .....	\$1.00 lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	"
" Juniper.....	25c. lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	9c. lb.
" Lemon .....	50c. lb.	"	36½c. lb.	40c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	89c. lb.
" Rose.....	\$1.50 oz.	"	\$3.68 lb.	\$4.00 lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	89c. lb.
" Thyme, Red.....	25c. lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	17½c. lb.
" " White.....	30c. lb.	"	7c. lb.	8c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	17½c. lb.

	AMERICA.		ENG- LAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	RUSSIA.
		IF EAST INDIES.		BY FRENCH VESSELS.	BY FOREIGN VESSELS.		
Oil, Olive, in casks.....	25c. gall.		Free.	55c. 100 lbs.	64c. 100 lbs.	2c. lb.	\$2.77 to \$4.11 lb.
Pear, Orange .....	10 p. c. ad v.		"	Free.	Free.	2½c. lb.	46c. 100 lbs.
Pepper, Red, Black and White..	15c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	\$3.64 100 lbs.	\$9.55 100 lbs.	4½c. lb.	4 to 5½c. lb.
Potas., Iodide of.....	75c. lb.		"	45c. lb.	50c. lb.	Free.	Free.
" Nitrate of.....	2½c. lb.		"	18c. 100 lbs.	36½c. 100 lbs.	"	13c. 100 lbs.
Quinine, Sulphate.....	45 p. c. ad v.		"	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	2½c. lb.	Free.
Roots, Ginger.....	5c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	18 to 45c. 100 lbs.	45c. 100 lbs.	4½c. lb.	"
" Ipecac .....	50c. lb.		"	18 to 45c. 100 lbs.	45c. 100 lbs.	3c. lb.	"
" Jalap .....	50c. lb.		"	18 to 45c. 100 lbs.	45c. 100 lbs.	3c. lb.	"
" Licorice .....	2c. lb.		"	Free.	18c. 100 lbs.	27c. 100 lbs.	"
" Rhubarb.....	50c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	18 to 45c. 100 lbs.	45c. 100 lbs.	3c. lb.	"
" Sarsaparilla .....	20 p. c. ad v.		"	Free.	37c. 100 lbs.	3c. lb.	"
Saffron .....	10 p. c. ad v.		"	"	Free.	4½c. lb.	26½c. lb.
Salts, Epsom.....	1c. lb.		"	6 2-5c. lb.	7c. lb.	\$1.27 100 lbs.	2½c. lb.
" Rochelle.....	15c. lb.		"	6 2-5c. lb.	7c. lb.	\$2.23 100 lbs.	2½c. lb.
Seeds, Anise.....	5c. lb.		"	Free.	Free.	Free.	55c. 100 lbs.
" Canary.....	3-5c. lb.		"	"	"	"	55c. 100 lbs.
" Cardamom.....	50c. lb.	10 p. c.	"	"	\$1.82 100 lbs.	4½c. lb.	6½ to 9c. lb.
" Caraway.....	3c. lb.		"	"	Free.	Free.	55c. 100 lbs.
" Coriander.....	3c. lb.		"	"	"	"	55c. 100 lbs.
" Cummin.....	5c. lb.		"	"	"	"	55c. 100 lbs.
" Fenel.....	2c. lb.		"	"	"	"	Free.
" Hemp.....	½c. lb.		"	"	"	"	"
" Linseed.....	16c. bush.		"	"	18c. 100 lbs.	"	55c. 100 lbs.
" Mustard.....	3c. lb.		"	"	18c. 100 lbs.	"	Free.
" Rape.....	1c. lb.		"	"	13½c. lb.	16c. 100 lbs.	23c. 100 lbs.
Soda, Carbonate or Sal.....	½c. lb.		"	10c. 100 lbs.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Sulphur, in flowers.....	\$20 ton & 15 p. c.		"	Free.	Free.	"	"
" in rolls.....	\$10 ton.		"	"	"	"	"



N. B.—In bringing foreign weights and money to American pounds and American money, the following figures were taken :

1£ English equal to 484c. gold.	1 cwt. English equal to 112 lbs. American.
1 franc " 20c. "	100 kilogrammes " 221 " "
1 rix dollar " 70c. "	100 lbs. German " 110 " "
1 rouble " 80c. "	1 poud " 36 " "

In France the duty on drugs, etc., varies according to the place from which the articles come,—whether from French colonies, countries in or outside of Europe, and whether by land or sea. Under the column "By French vessels" are included all the different duties.

#### NOTES ON THE COMMERCIAL SUPPLY AND QUALITY OF DRUGS FOR THE YEARS 1867—68.

*Assafatida*.—This article is in small supply, as only 150 cases, against 270 for the preceding year, arrived in Liverpool and London during the year 1867.

*Balsam Peru*.—The officinal and technical use of this article has increased very much in Europe for the last few years, and the arrivals have not been in proportion to the demand.

*Balsam Tolu*.—Has remained very dull throughout the past year, and the market in Europe is overstocked, with large consignments reported on the way.

*Bark, Quillaya*.—Manufacturers in Europe have at last succeeded in cutting this bark into very small particles, and as the reason why it was not heretofore used has been removed, it has been very extensively used, it is said, during the past year in cleaning wool.

*Berries, Cubeb*.—There have been several abundant harvests of this article and there is an overstock in all the markets, and the price is lower than has been known for years.

*Bismuth* continues to be an article of the greatest importance, and notwithstanding its use for technical and manufacturing purposes has almost ceased, on account of its rapid advance in price, the medicinal use has largely increased, especially in France. This country received from the German "Zollverein," in 1860, 12,813 kilos., about 28,000 lbs., and the demand was so brisk in the French Empire, that orders given to the works

in Saxony, the only reliable and main source of supply for all medicinal purposes, had to lay over for several months, in spite of the production having been a regular and uninterrupted one.

It is said there is a prospect of supply from Australia, as 300 bags of bismuth ore have arrived in London from that country. The endeavor to obtain bismuth near Sierre, in the valley of the Rhine, in France, has proved a failure, and several shipments from the Erz Mountains, of Bohemia, have been refused in France because of impurity, containing lead and arsenic, which, as is well known, are difficult to separate.

*Camphor*.—The supply of this important article has decreased within the past 3 years. There was received in London

in 1865,	.	.	.	.	6,456	packages.
" 1866,	.	.	.	.	6,013	"
" 1867,	.	.	.	.	3,204	"

and, in consequence, there is no stock of importance anywhere at present.

Quite lately it has been reported that large supplies are on the way from Singapore and Hong Kong.

*Cork Wood*.—Although great pains are taken in Spain, France and several parts of Algeria to cultivate the cork oak tree, the supply from all these countries is getting poorer in quality every year, while the demand for finer qualities is on the increase. It is said the cultivators do not give the trees time to restore themselves after stripping the bark, and the prospect for a continued supply of fine qualities of corks in the future is very poor.

*Gum Acacia* came freely into market in the fore-part of the past year for some time, when the supply nearly ceased. The demand for this article, for technical and medicinal purposes, has been very good, and white elect has been very scarce, but supplies are looked for in October and November.

*Gum Gamboje*.—The stock of this article is said to be double what it was a year since, and the price is lower. On account of the high price at which this article has been held, very small lots have been imported into the United States for some time.

The demand at present, in regular medical practice, is very limited; it is mainly sold to the manufacturers of various pills.

*Gum Kino.*—None but very ordinary qualities have been received during the past year from the East Indies, and most of that has had to be cleaned and dried to fit it for market. We are informed that a considerable portion received in London has been in a semi-liquid state, of the consistence of thick mucilage. The consumption of this article in the United States, within a few years, has materially increased. It is largely used in coloring native and foreign wines, also in the manufacture of spurious red wines.

*Gum Myrrh.*—For some reason the supply of this article is on the decrease; for the past 3 years the arrivals in England amounted in 1865 to . . . . . 251 cases.

“ 1866 “ . . . . . 96 “

“ 1867 “ only . . . . . 88 “

Fine qualities of this article are very scarce. From Trieste we learn the receipts have been in similar proportion.

*Gum Tragacanth.*—The small crop of last year came in almost a bare market, and this article has been in active demand and very scarce. We are informed the coming crop promises a good yield.

*Leaves, Buchu.*—The supply of small, round, from the Cape of Good Hope, is very abundant, while long leaves are very scarce.

*Leaves, Senna.*—The demand for East India of all kinds in the United States is very limited, and Alexandria senna seems to be more and more preferred. This variety is very scarce and high, as the late war in Abyssinia interfered with the transportation from Senaar and Massowah. Good Alexandria senna leaves are very scarce and high at present.

*Medicinal Indigenous Roots and Herbs.*—Of most varieties there has been an abundant supply, with only a fair demand, except in the article of sage, of which the last crop was almost a total failure, and we have had to depend upon Germany. American saffron (*Carthamus tinctoria*) is in small stock, but



the demand for this article is limited, and on the decrease. There is no arrangement in Washington by which the amount of our exports of these articles in particular can be ascertained.

*Mace and Nutmegs.* The supply of these articles in the European markets, at the present time, is very much reduced, as there was received in Holland and Great Britain but 153 cases of mace in 1867, against 487 cases in 1866, and of nutmegs 1,200 cases in 1867, against 1,500 cases in 1866.

*Nux vomica.* The demand for this article for the manufacture of strychnine has very much increased within a few years, while the supply received in Europe from Bombay was only 2,337 cases in 1867, against 4,966 cases in 1866.

*Oil of Castor Beans,* on account of the high duty of one dollar, gold, per gallon, is only imported for shipment in bond. The crop of beans in the West and South is reported as very large; a correspondent, in Gonzales County, in southern Texas, reports that this county alone will produce this year from 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of beans, weighing 46 lbs. to the bushel, a considerable portion of which will be gathered from plants that have grown without any cultivation, and that one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon of 8 lbs. will be a remunerative price for the expressed oil, thoroughly prepared and canned for market.

*Oil of Cloves* has been in good demand, but the market has been fully supplied by smugglers, with oil of English manufacture, at low prices.

*Oil of Olives.* The supply of olive oil has been very limited, but high prices have interfered with the demand. It is said the crop in Spain and Italy, now being collected, will be large.

*Root, Ginger.* The supply of Jamaica ginger has increased. London received, in 1867, 12,000 barrels against about 8,000 in 1866.

The consumption of this article in the United States is on the increase, as it is gradually taking the place of East India ginger, for ordinary family use.

*Opium.*—Although held in the United States in large stock, the price has been kept up by combinations and a fair demand.

Recent advices from Smyrna and Constantinople of the damage to the new crop has made holders very confident of realizing extreme prices. Supplies that have reached us through London have been in the main indifferent in quality. The smugglers of this article have at times introduced sufficient quantities to unsettle the market within a short time. There appears to be more vigilance on the part of the government, and very high prices are being obtained for this article.

*Root, Ipecac* continues in good demand, and, notwithstanding an increased supply, the tendency of prices has been upwards. London received in 1866, 350 packages, and in 1867, 431 packages.

*Root, Jalap.* Good, genuine, heavy Very Cruz jalap is getting more and more scarce, and in its stead we are receiving Tampico, which is very deficient in resinous substance and is very light in weight.

There is a considerable falling off in our supply of this important drug, and it is not in as good favor as formerly as a medicament.

London received in 1865,	. . .	531 bales.
“ 1866,	. . .	338 “
“ 1867,	. . .	229 “

*Root, Rhubarb, China.* The supply of this article in quantity has been on the decrease, and what we have received in Europe, as well as in the United States, has been mostly of very ordinary quality. Large, full, sound roots have been very difficult to be obtained. The receipts of rhubarb in London, 1867, were only 1,424 cases, against 2,600 cases in 1866. *Of true Russian rhubarb or Turkey*, as it is sometimes called, the supply in Europe has been very limited and the quality very inferior. Reliable Russian rhubarb cannot be obtained anywhere at present.

*Austrian Rhubarb*, or Dutch-trimmed, as it is called in the United States, is in good supply in Europe, and the quality is said to be very superior; but this article is not in favor among medical men, and it is principally used on the Continent in veterinary practice. The stock of ordinary China rhubarb in

the United States is said to be on the increase, but desirable qualities are very scarce. We are informed that a lot of inferior root was rejected in our port lately and re-shipped to England, to be powdered and returned to this market.

*Sponges.* Fine toilet sponges are getting very scarce and high, in spite of great efforts to obtain a sufficient supply. The prospect is that we shall have to produce some substitute for sponges and corks in time, or accept inferior qualities of both articles.

*Acid, Citric.* The demand for this chemical has vastly increased, and the supply of the raw material from Italy for manufacture is no longer sufficient, but crude citric acid has arrived lately from the East Indies, and this has checked the advance in price. The consumption of this article increases every year.

*Glycerin.* The extensive use of this chemical has caused a large increase in the arrangements for its manufacture, and it is very cheap at present, with a downward tendency.

*Iodine.* Crude iodine is manufactured and controlled by certain foreign companies, who regulate the price to suit themselves, and there is no prospect at present of a decline in pure.

*Oil of Almond.* The last harvest of almonds was a very poor one, and both sweet and bitter almond oils are very high.

*Oil of Wormwood.* Prime oil of wormwood is very high in France and in Germany, for the reason of a deficient crop of the herb and large orders from the United States, which could not be supplied at times.

*Oil of Cassia.* The large stock of oil of cassia on hand in England towards the end of the year 1866 was further increased by new and heavy arrivals in 1867, and although the demand for this article has been a good one, the price has declined from 7 shillings and 6 pence to 6 shillings, in London and Hamburg. It is thought the Chinese will become discouraged and give up the production of this article, because cassia lignea is high and will pay better.

*Saffron.* The harvest in Gâtinais is said to be a good one; three fourths of the exports of this article are more or less mixed with Alicante.



*Gum Aloes, Socotrine.* Good qualities have been very scarce, and the market has been supplied with soft and drossy kinds, which lose about 25 to 30 per cent. in straining, to fit for powder.

*Oil of Thyme.* The herb in France on account of the heat is reported as very scarce, and the production of this oil in 1868 will be a limited one.

*Oil of Lemon* is in moderate stock, and a limited supply is expected the present season, as the lemon trees are reported to be to a considerable extent diseased. Oil of lemon and citric acid will be scarce.







